

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman of this city, now in Europe, dated 22d April, upon the subject of the Bill of Indemnity:

"You will probably have the decision of the Chamber of Deputies, upon the American claims, before this reaches you. What kind of an explanation will be required by the government here, is not now known—many suppose, however, that it would be satisfied with almost any thing which the American government might say—that is, simply disavowing any intent to menace or intimidate the French government. I do not believe the French have any desire to go to war with America—I think they generally wish to have the present difficulties settled. The question between us is made a political affair by the two parties here—the ministry, and the adherents of the present government being for, and the opposition (the Carlists) against the claim; and it is thought by some, that the supporters of the bill, generally, care nothing about an explanation, but voted for the resolution with a view of obtaining votes, for which reason a *tittle* would be satisfactory. But this may be doubtful, as Mr Livingston leaves here to-morrow, for Havre, to embark in the Constitution, which is now there—(Commodore Elliot having been in Paris several days, but now returned to Havre,) to sail immediately for the United States; which circumstance certainly leads to the conclusion that *something* is required by way of explanation, unless the unfavorable light in which Mr L. stands before the French government prevents further negotiation. Mr Barton, as the American Charge des Affaires, will remain here, as I learn. There is a strong feeling here among Americans against offering any thing in the light of an apology—though it seems to be thought a mere temperate, yet decisive, message of the President, would have had a better effect; General Jackson being quite popular here before it appeared, though now looked upon less favorably. It appears to me that things have been conducted rather too hastily—that a little more moderation would have done better—and think even now, a course entirely satisfactory to ourselves might be pursued, by which an adjustment could be made; for there seems to be a good *feeling* here, generally, towards America and, as far as I can judge, a *willingness*, if not a wish to have our claim allowed, thought it is often said that a small part of it will go to Americans; the present King, Louis Philip, as well as other foreigners, seem largely concerned in it. It is thought Mr Livingston has had no communication with the government here since the bill passed, which is probably true—as the strain, dislike which exists towards him, would prevent any negotiation, even if he had attempted it."

The following views of the present state of the French question, by the Richmond Enquirer, are similar to those entertained, in our opinion, by a large majority of the American people:

Apology—Explanation.—The negotiation of M. Rives's Treaty is about to be consummated by the firmness of the President. The bill of indemnity has passed—and we congratulate the country upon the result. It is another feather in our cap. The condition which is attached to the bill, can scarcely defeat its execution.

Several of the journals have described it as demanding an apology. Were any such asked, we should scorn it with indignation. We hope we should be the last to harter our country's honor for money. But we do not understand that any apology is asked—certainly the term itself is entirely gratuitous. There is no such expression in the bill. The words used are "satisfactory explanations"—(in the French, "explications")—and we cannot hesitate to believe, that as these explanations are to be confined to the Executives of the two countries, and as the President has always disclaimed all idea of insulting the French Government, such frank and liberal reference may be made to the President's Message, as will satisfy the French Cabinet."

The editor of the Baltimore Patriot knows as little about the Portraits in Faneuil Hall, as he does about the principles of Liberty and true Republicanism which have been proclaimed within its walls. He thinks the picture of FRANKLIN adds much to the political sagacity of the place—it may, but we have been unable to discover any such painting there. He says, "Faneuil Hall has indeed been disgraced and profaned since the days of the Revolution! But not by the Whigs!" Was it not profaned and disgraced by the Whigs when they attempted to break up a meeting of Democrats there by VIOLENCE—a meeting called by the Democrats, and to whom the Hall was granted for their own especial use? Here was a specimen of Whig love of order—RIGHT—LIBERTY—an effort to put a stop to free discussion by MOB FORCE! If this was not profaning and disgracing Faneuil Hall, no act of injustice, or violation of peace and liberty—no arbitrary outrage, can be called ignoble.

The Richmond Enquirer, in speaking of the affairs at Washington, says—

"As for Mr Kendall, we understand that his administration of the Post Office meets with general approbation. He is devoting himself to the duties of his office with indefatigable industry—courteous to all applicants—and is determined to avoid in his department the spirit of a political partisan. We have heard of some interesting anecdotes about the Baltimore Convention, which we are not at liberty to detail, but which redound very much to his credit. We have also heard the anecdote of a Whig Postmaster from one of the largest cities of the Union, who visited Washington a few days ago. He was with Mr K. several days—engaged upon the duties of his own office. All his prejudices were shaken by his better knowledge of the man—and he wrote home to one of his friends, that he would be surprised to learn, that though he had been with Mr K. for several days, he had not once heard him growl, nor seen him bite—that his manner was the contrary, courteous,—and that he was one of the first business men he had ever met with. For ourselves, we have no doubt that Mr K. will bring the Department out of all its difficulties, with much honor to himself and with much benefit to his country."

The Montreal Herald of the 4th inst., says—"The Rev. Mr Maguire, Chaplain of the Ursulines at Quebec, arrived here on Friday, and proceeded last night to Quebec, accompanied by three of the sisters of the Ursuline Convent of Charlestown, near Boston, and several pupils from the same establishment."

To the Farmers and Workingmen in the U. S.

No. IV.

Citizens—I have promised you in my last number a detailed description of each of the four principal kinds of aristocracy in this country—viz: the aristocracy of family—the aristocracy of wealth—the aristocracy of foreigners, and the aristocracy of fashionable imbeciles. In this number, I propose to dwell on the aristocracy of family.

If this class were composed only of those who can actually trace their lineal descent to some European nobles, their number, especially in the Eastern and Northern States, would be so exceedingly limited, that it would be ungenerous to attack them as a body—although their absurd pretensions, and their opposition to every measure which is calculated to benefit the people, would sufficiently warrant such a course. For instance, however, with a disarmed and crest-fallen foe, or a spirit of Christian charity, with a set of men "from whom the glory has departed," would make us look upon them as objects of our commiseration, rather than of severity, or marked displeasure. But what apology have we to offer for the supercilious arrogance of those fashionable gentlemen, who are always ready to trace the origin of their families to some royal functionary, or nobleman, as far back at least as Charles II.—taking great care to bury all intermediate links, and especially their own sires, to utter oblivion. I mean those Federal aristocrats who, having acquired sufficient property to style themselves gentlemen, are now more than anxious to acquire also an ancestry; the men who cringe and fawn about every sprig of nobility, whom chance, or a desire to abuse this country, may happen to throw amongst them—but who are too proud to recognise their own neighbors; who join with every foreign slave-mart in railing against the democratic basis of our free institutions, while publicly they profess a patriotic zeal for the preservation of the Constitution—who inwardly pant and sigh for the splendor of a court, (at which they themselves would make at best but awkward figures) while they talk openly of the pretended usurpation of General Jackson and his successor in the affections of the people. I would ask these men, which is more honorable, to be the founder of one's own rank and fortune, or to hunt over all the rotten parchments of Europe, to find a name spelled somewhat like their own, wherewith to sustain their absurd pretensions to superiority and distinction, at a time, too, when there are professors of heraldry, both in England and on the continent, who will trace any man's pedigree as far back as William the Conqueror, for twenty-five pounds?

When America declared her independence, and acknowledged all men to have the same equal rights, the world might have expected from her a complete obliteration of those hereditary distinctions and historical privileges which owe their origin to barbarous ages and their continuance to the superstition and bigotry of the people. The age of chivalry was long gone by, and there was no reason to suppose that the people would cherish the mummy from which the spirit had fled. The spindle-shanked heroes of our evening parties bear, after all, but little resemblance to the stout followers of Richard, the Lion-hearted, and the noble knights of king Arthur's table, would sadly contrast with the broker's board in any of our Atlantic cities.—Why then should the people recognize this haughty, stock-jobbing Bank-nobility, which have no claims to our affection, and whose very essence is presumption and selfishness. They did not support us at the time of the revolution! for few of them only engaged in it, and those did fight with queasiness, constrained as "men drink potions." Why then should we entrust them with power and office?

It is your duty as freemen to prove that the fee simple is in you; that you have the power to elect your own officers and magistrates, and that you consider any man a traitor to your country, who dares to dispute the sovereignty of the people. Aristocracy, in this country, is a foreign plant, not warranted by law or custom; and whose very existence is an insult to the people. It is a weed which must not be suffered to grow up with Democracy. General Jackson has already arrested its progress: Van Buren's administration will destroy it root and branch. Strike once more, and the hydra shall lie at your feet. BRUTUS.

The Spanish Pirates.—This day, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 12, at noon, is the time appointed for their execution.

The execution will take place under the direction of the U. S. Marshal, on the wharf in the rear of the gaol yard—on the Mill Pond so called.

We understand Francisco Ruiz is reprieved for 30 days, on account of insanity—and Bernardo De Soto, having been reprieved for 60 days, five only will be executed.

Old Hickory.—As the Hickory tree is generally understood to be the emblem of General Jackson, the New Haven Herald thinks that some appropriate tree should be fixed upon as the emblem of Van Buren; and recommends for this purpose the "Slippery Elm." Jour. Com.

Not so bad, my masters. Physicians recommend Slippery Elm as a corrector of the human stomach.—As that is to the physical world, so is Mr Van Buren to the political—Corrector whose merits are very generally acknowledged, and who is about to be placed where his good qualities will be productive of universal good. Try again, my witting.

In Assult was made on Saturday last, in New Bedford, on the person of James B. Congdon; Esq., Cashier of the Merchants Bank, by a black fellow named James Dyer, armed with a cowhide. The cause of the assault was avowed to be, in revenge for a publication made last September, by Mr C. as Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, in relation to the breaking out of the Cholera, in this town, which was found to have originated in Dyer's house in consequence of the filthy and unwholesome state in which the place was kept.

On Mr Carter's charge, he was ordered to give bonds in \$400 more—making in all, about \$900, which will probably be increased to \$2000 in the course of the week.

Accident.—Mr John H. Bird, of South Boston, part owner of ship Equator, lying at Hancock's wharf, in attempting to spring from the wharf to the side ladder of the vessel, this [Wednesday] afternoon, struck his head against the tender, and sunk instantly. His body was immediately recovered but life was extinct.—City Hall Books.

Naval.—At Montevideo, 19th April, U. S. ship Natchez, Commodore J. Renshaw, and U. S. schooner Enterprise, Lieutenant Campbell, U. S. store ship Erie. J. Percival, had supplied the Natchez with provisions, and would proceed to Buenos Ayres.

The last that was heard of G. W. Dixon, he had flogged one of the editors of the Lowell Castigator, and was hunting after the other—Dixon edits the Review.

Precept.—"It may well alarm the lovers of free institutions, when offices are spoken of in high places, as being but 'spoils of victory,' to be enjoyed by those who are successful in a contest. [Webster.]

Practice.—The Whig party in Rhode Island, the professed followers of Mr Webster, got into power the other day by four votes, and they seized upon the spoils of three hundred offices, which in one day they took from their opponents, (including every Antislavery) and gave to their partisans who were successful in the contest! Neither Mr Webster or his friends have rebuked the Whigs of Rhode Island, for this act of clear proscriptive unparalleled in the history of parties. "And if, and it says the farmer?"—Advocate.

The Messrs Harpers are about publishing an edition of the whole of the works which have yet proceeded from the elegant and prolific pen of Bulwer. We have seen the beautiful edition of Pelham, with which this undertaking is to commence, and we may say, that it is a perfect specimen of neat and elegant typography.—The portrait of Bulwer is worth the price charged for the volume, which will appear in a week or two.—N. Y. News.

The Albany people are eating ripe peaches.

POLICE COURT.

Samuel Putnam Flint, alias "Get Every Thing I can," was brought up for examination again yesterday afternoon upon new charges. In consequence of the publication in the Post yesterday of a few extraordinary extracts from this scientific thief's memorandum, a lady in whose house he had lodged a couple of days, was made acquainted with his real character, and immediately notified Mr Constable Clapp, that he had left at her house a couple of trunks, filled with sundries. Upon opening them Mr Clapp found them to contain a very considerable assortment of "every thing," as Flint says in his memorandum; viz: books of all kinds, some very valuable—a large number religious, plaster casts of Venus, phenological busts, &c., new umbrellas; walking canes, musical "fiddle strings," Dutch pipes, fur cap, new, harmonicon, combs, pins, magnifying glasses, hose, hats, gloves, jewelry, 1 pike tickets to Cartoons of Raphael, pugs black sand, bottle of cologne, smelling pistol, green curtain, pieces polished marble, new boots, jackknife, small brass padlocks, inkstand, sand box, dicekeys, stocks, tailor's measure, India rubbers, brushes, paints, including 9 copies of the Crucifixion, on royal drawing paper, soup tureen, containing a paper of ginger bread, and some eggs snugly packed in meal, a piece of liquorice, and an old lady's night-cap, and "various other articles too numerous to particularize"—all new. Mr Clapp has preserved the wrappers of the articles, as the marks on them may aid the owners in identifying their property.

In addition to the goods enumerated above, Mr John Clark was able to identify about twenty pieces of marble and alabaster ornaments, and an equal number of choice mineral specimens, from neither of which had Flint the sagacity to remove the marks, which had been affixed to them by the proprietor, preparatory to a sale by auction. When Mr Clapp visited him in jail, yesterday morning, in the presence of witnesses, and asked him if he had any more of Clark's goods in his possession, calling his attention particularly to an alabaster lion, he raised his hands, and with a heaven invoking cast of his eyes, said—"I call God to witness, that I have never seen such an article, nor have I any thing of his among my effects." But the lion was among them; and, when called upon by the magistrate to explain how he came by them, he remarked, with most commendable deliberation of manner—"The ornaments and specimens I bought of a gentleman whom I met in Beacon street. He had them in a trunk, and accosting me, offered them for sale; and I bought the whole of them, especially the minerals." After such an "especial" defence, nothing could be offered; and he was ordered to give bonds in \$363.

Richard H. Carter (firm of Carter and Hendee), having identified about \$50 worth of the books, as being the property of the American Institute, and under its custody, Flint was again called upon to answer for himself. Mr Carter testified that he had been very frequently in his store, inquiring the names of the members of the Institute, and for books, and would also remain considerable time, in his visits, reading the periodicals of the day, of which he supplied himself liberally "gratis." In another memorandum, which has been found, the first item is—"Call at Carter & Hendee's, and get books gratis." Among other entries in this memorandum, are the following:—

"Visit Bailey's Female High School—scrutinize. Call on Worster in State Prison, and get copy slips. Get books from Library—valuable. Proceedings and Reports of various Benevolent Societies.

Visit the room of obscene prints.

Visit the rehearsal at Bowdoin Street Church.

Go to the Theatre once.

Visit the Atheneum, examine every room, and thing.

Get all the coins I can find.

The N. E. Museum, night and day—criticize, and get every thing I can.

Visit Maelzel's Exhibition, between 11 and 1.

See where the Female Advocate is published.

Get books exchanged."

Besides the memoranda already noticed, there was still another, in which he has entered the titles of the books he has stolen. It has been intimated that he is insane; but there is altogether too "much method in his madness," to admit of such an idea—if it were not rebutted by the singular address with which he has succeeded for the space of a year, in executing his deliberate design of getting things "gratis;" for it will be seen that he was busy at work when the painting of Adam and Eve was here last summer.

On Mr Carter's charge, he was ordered to give bonds in \$400 more—making in all, about \$900, which will probably be increased to \$2000 in the course of the week.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in specie, were received at Baltimore, in the ship Ann McKim, arrived last week from Valparaiso.

Four convicts, at work upon the New Jersey Penitentiary, escaped on Monday last. Two were recovered on the same day, but the other two have not yet been taken.—Trenton Gazette.

The N. Y. stone-cutters have come to terms, and the new custom house is again proceeding after an interregnum.

The Newark shoemakers, too, have made a strike!

Pittsburg, Penn., the American Birmingham, contains 33,000 inhabitants, and 400 new houses are being erected there this year.

The Medical College in Duane street, N. Y., more recently the Cholera hospital, has been sold to Mr Whittemore, card manufacturer, for the sum of \$16,100.

An elderly man attempting the other day to swim across the Passaic at Belleville, was drowned just as he approached the shore on his return.

The canal tolls at Albany for six weeks preceding the close of May, in 1834, were over \$103,000, which is \$42,500 less than the same period this year, though the rates of toll are the same as then.

NOTICE.—The meeting of the citizens of South Boston on the 29th ult. to take into consideration the expediency of celebrating the Fourth of July stands adjourned to FRIDAY EVENING, 12th inst. at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

JOHN HOWE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Irish Charitable Society will be held at the Hibernian Lyceum Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 15th instant, at 7½ o'clock.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

JUNE 9 THSM WALTER MADIGAN, Secy.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, by Rev. Mr Ripley, Alvan Rodgers to Mary D. Foster, both of this city.

In Charlestown, on Tuesday evening, by Rev Dr Fay, John Mitchell Jr to Sarah Chase, both of C.

In Wayland, 4th instant, William T. Haven to Sarah H.

In Laguna de terminos villa del carmen, Mexico, 5th May, by John W. Langden Jr Esq., U. S. Consul, Matthew Blois to Eliza Haskell.

DIED.

In Lancaster, 1st instant, Mrs Dolly, wife of Josiah Flagg Esq.

In Hingham, on Tuesday evening last, Sarah Dering Bassett, eldest daughter of Daniel Bassett, 19.

In Gloucester, Sandy Bay, Mrs Eliza, wife of W. Pool Esq., 32 years.

Foreign News.—The extracts in yesterday's Gazette were copied from London papers to the 29th of April, our latest dates not having come to hand. We have since received our London journals of the 30th, from which we learn that the American Indemnity Bill was introduced to the Chamber of Peers on the 27th.

In bringing forward the bill, Ministers gave some explanations relative to the existing relations between the two countries. M. de Rigny reminded the House that President Jackson's Message had caused the reciprocal recall of the French Minister at Washington and the American Minister at Paris, whereby, if all the diplomatic communications between the two Governments had not been suspended, they had at least been interrupted so far as concerned the treaty; that if those communications were to be resumed, France could not make the first advances; that she had proved herself unwilling to avail herself of a cause of just displeasure to free herself from a debt, and had done her utmost to discharge it; that her task was at an end, and it behoved her to await a communication which, there was reason to anticipate, would be made in terms calculated to efface the last vestiges of a deplorable misunderstanding.

Spain.—Advices from Madrid of the 21st April reached Paris on the 28th. They represent that discontent at the failure hitherto, of all attempts made to put down the insurrection in the Basque provinces, was hourly making progress in the public mind. The letters mentioned also that the liquidation (settlement) on the Bourse had been most disastrous. Numerous failures among the speculators had taken place, and others were expected to follow. A serious depression in the prices of the funds was the consequence.—N. Y. Gaz.

BOSTON AND HARTFORD PACKETS.

The regular line of Packets between the above cities, will consist of the following vessels:

Schooner ANN,	Captain Flower,
" CHINA,	" Churchill,
" LYDIA,	" Mills,
" MARY,	" Hall,
" ECHO,	" Godspeed.

These vessels are of the first class, and built expressly for trade. The captains have been long engaged in the business, and are very expert pilots. Every exertion will be made to ensure despatch and render this line worthy of patronage. It is intended, after the 10th March, one vessel shall sail every Saturday, from the head of Central wharf, south side, and one to Hartford every Wednesday. For terms of freight apply to JOSHUA SEARS, No 14 Long wharf, HARTSHORN & ELLIS, No 7 Central wharf, or the Captain, on board, head of said wharf, south side, and in Hartford to THOMAS K. BRUCE & CO.

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BOSTON AND HINGHAM.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Three Trips a day.

The Steamboat GEN'L LINCOLN,

Capt. George Head,

Vill, on and after MONDAY the 8th of June, leave

Hingham, Foster's wharf, Boston,

at 6 o'clock, A. M., 10:30 " " P. M.

10:30 " " A. M., 12:30 " " P. M.

4 " " P. M., 6 " " P. M.

Fare 37¹/₂ Cents.

Carriges will be in readiness, on the arrival of the boat at Hingham, to convey passengers to any part of that and most of the neighboring towns.

Passengers by applying at the Captain's office can be conveyed to any part of the city for 12¹/₂ cents.

For further particulars apply to the captain on board, to ALBERT FEARING & CO, No 1 City wharf, or the subscriber.

Hingham, June 6, 1835.

DAVID WHITTON, Agent.

A. GILBERT, HAIR DRESSER, from Paris, No 250 Washington street, returns his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston and its vicinity for their kind patronage, and respectfully informs them that he has just received a package direct from Paris, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of Wire Carls, Mochar, Bands of Long Hair, Braids of diff'rent fashionable patterns, Ringlets, Frizz'ed Carls, Puffs &c &c.

Also the best materials for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs and Top-pieces, which will be found ready made, or made to order in the best manner, and warranted good to fit and first quality.

A fresh assortment of Perfumery, to which is added A. Gilbert's Powder for coloring the Hair. A few boxes of French Flowers. Old bunches dressed over.

Country Dealers are invited to call and examine the above mentioned articles, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

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LIGHTENING CONDUCTORS.

D R KING informs his friends and the public that he continues to prepare and affix to buildings, his improved Lighting Conductors. They are approved by the best informed Electricians, as affording a superior protection against Lightning to the old form. Gentlemen in want of Lighting Conductors are invited to call at his rooms, No 54 Cornhill, Boston, where they may be satisfied of the superior effects of his Rods, by illustration—where also may be had, Plate and Cylinder Electrical Machines, Galvanic Batteries and their apparatus—all warranted of the best workmanship, and superior power. Prices reasonable, for cash or approved credit.

my4

BOSTON TRUSS MANUFACTORY.—J. W. PHELPS.

J. W. PHELPS—successor to BEATH & FOSTER—would inform the public that he will continue to manufacture the different kinds of Trusses made by Messrs Beath & Foster, with improvements on the same. Having had occasion during the past season for applying many of these instruments to some of the most difficult and intricate cases of Hernia, the undersigned feels enabled to assure his friends, that no case, however difficult, it applied to him, will prove without receiving the most satisfactory relief. As the safety and comfort of the ruptured patient greatly depends upon the adaptation of the truss to the particular rupture it is intended to support, it is necessary to consult that much care should be taken in selecting such a truss as is suited to the particular case. To obviate the frequent complaints made of the inefficiency of trusses, the undersigned keeps for sale an extensive assortment of the best quality, and fitted with peculiar care.

Among this great variety of trusses, made and kept on hand, are gentle & easy spring trusses with spring pads—improved hinge and pivot joint and socket-joints—umbilical protraction—suspenary trusses—double and single do—Philadelphia India rubber trusses—do—Marsh's, and Shaker's do—Read's spiral spring trusses, New York children's trusses of every description—knee caps and back boards—made and kept constantly on hand. Trusses adapted to the South American and West India markets made and sold by the quantity on reasonable terms. Machines made for remedying deformities, in particular, for crooked and deformed feet. Surgeon's instruments made to order and repaired—lanceo ground, polished and made equal to new.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

The undersigned has engaged Mr Foster in the above establishment, who will be in attendance in case of his absence, at 35 Washington street, 2 doors north of the Lafayette Hotel.

J. W. PHELPS, Esq.—Cotton, Linen and Woollen Draper, or knee caps, can be attended by Mrs Beath at her residence, 585 Washington street, opposite Pine street Church. m7

ESSEX DYE HOUSE.—JOHN G. BITTNER, Silks, Cotton, Linen and Woollen Draper, will inform his friends and the public generally of Boston, Lynn and Salem, that he makes in the best way, the following articles, viz.—

broadcloths—cassimoles—satins—chintzes—crape silks, and cotton velvets—worsted drapery—canvass—Satin—Haboty and gloves—plush—ribbons &c—also lace veils—leggings—straw bonnets—ostrich and other feathers. Ladies and gentlemen's woollen garments, such as dress coats—great coats and frock coats—surtouts—vests and pantaloons—ladies' habits—clubs & c'd, dyed and pressed, so as to appear like new, without being rippled.

J. G. B. would give further notice, that he cleanses and finishes men's Gentlemen's Garments of every description, without mending, in every part of the country unknown to the public; also military garments that are made by sweat or gunpowder, can be restored to their original color, without injury to the cloth. Merino and Cashmere Shawls chosen without injury to the borders—Carpets—Table Cloths &c.

All articles left at the Dye House, or with JOHN REED, Salem—JOHN BOWLER, Lynn—W. TROUP, No 30 Hanover street, Boston, will receive prompt attention, and will be returned in fourteen days from the time they are left.

J. G. B. having had upwards of 17 years' experience in the Dye House, is confident that he can give undoubted satisfaction. Those that favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with despatch, in the best possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He asks a share of that patronage which he is determined to merit.

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MASSACHUSETTS BOTANIC INFIRMARY.

—On, Thompson Hospital—for the reception of the sick and lame, situated on the bank of the Boston and Worcester Railroads and surrounding country on the West, and Boston Harbour, its shipping and Islands on the East. The Infirmary has been sufficiently fitted up, and is now surpassing by any other in the State, for convenience and comfortable Rooms spacious and airy; the Prospect on the East and West very pleasant. The whole establishment will be under the personal care of Dr J. A. Brown, formerly of the Tremont Infirmary and for some years past Botanic Physician in the city, during which time he attended or prescribed for several thousand persons, to whom Patients can be referred for further information.

P. D. BAUDSBURG, a Proprietor, who has had considerable acquaintance with the sick, will superintend the male department, together with other females and experienced assistants. The female department will be under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. Brown, as formerly, as listed by Dr. Badger; who has for a considerable time been in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and pronounced by Dr. Warren the best nurse he ever had. But from seeing the good effects of the vegetable medicine in restoring a child given up to die, has for several years past had considerable experience in the Thomsonian system of practice.

The subscribers pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting in any part to make all who may favor them with a call, both comfortable and perfectly satisfied.

The price will be the same as heretofore, to be paid in advance, with fifty per cent discount, to such as are really objects of charity.

All charges for attendance will be reimbursed where the medicine does not appear as recommended.

For sale as above—Syrups for coughs and colds—Anti Distiptic Bitters, together with a general assortment of Vegetable Medicines, wholesale and retail, at fair prices.

J. A. BROWN,
P. D. BADGER.

BRIDGEWATER PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTORY.—J. CLARK.

J. CLARK will inform his friends generally, that he continues the manufacture of Paper Hangings, in all its various branches, and has connected with his establishment horse-power for Satinizing, or Irisning Paper Hangings as low as can be bought at any other establishment.

Country traders will do well to call, as they will find papers particularly adapted to their trade.

Connected with the above establishment may be found a good assortment of Hardware and Fancy Goods—at wholesale or retail.

epm

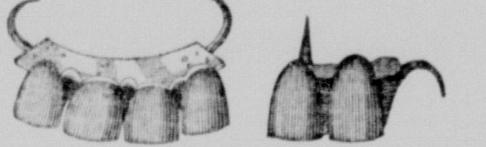
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GENUINE ARROW ROOT.

—Pure and unadulterated—grown and manufactured in the parish of St George, Jamaica—selected and put up in tin canisters particularly for the American market, by a gentleman residing at Buff Bay, Jamaica—for sale by LOW & REED, 24 Merchants' Row.

113—m25

Operations on the Teeth.



DR. J. H. APPLETON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues at No. 11 Winter-street, Boston, where he is prepared to perform all the operations of DENTAL SURGERY; viz. removing tartar and discolorations from the teeth, restoring teeth, and spongy gums to a healthy state, cleansing and removing caries from decayed teeth, and filling them with gold, so as to render them as useful as before, and no more liable to decay than those that are perfectly sound.

He also attends to the making and inserting of all kinds of Artificial Teeth.

J. FORCELAIN, or INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH inserted on gold plates, from one to a full set, in the most approved manner.

The regulating of children's teeth, will receive his special attention.

Having for more than fifteen years devoted himself to the profession, he confidently believes he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

He begs leave to inform the public that he has availed himself of the services of a skilful and scientific gentleman from Philadelphia, to assist him in his operations.

Dr. A. has prepared and used, for more than fifteen years, the COLUMBIAN LOTION, which has been proved by hundreds of individuals, and is highly recommended by eminent Physicians of this city, to be an effectual remedy for counteracting the pernicious effects of calomel, unpleasantness of breath, spongy or inflamed gums, and other diseases of the mouth.

J. G. Wyman having made arrangements to receive his goods direct from London and Paris, his establishment will at all times be furnished with the best and most fashionable Goods for Gentlemen's Garments on the most reasonable terms.

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